A GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY
OF THE
State of South-Carolina.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1778. [No. 1099]

PHILADELPHIA, July 4.

General WASHINGTON's LETTER *to the President of Congress, together with the Return of killed, wounded, &c.*

SIR, English Town, July 1 1778.

I Embrace the firſt moment of leiſure to give congreſs a more full and particular account of the movements of the army under my command, ſince its paſſing the Delaware, than the ſituation of our affairs would heretofore permit.

I had the honour to adviſe them, that on the appearance of the enemy's intentions to march through Jerſey becoming ſerious, I had detached General Maxwell's brigade, in conjunction with the militia of that ſtate, to interrupt and impede their progreſs by every obſtruction in their power, ſo as give time to the army under my command to come up with them, and take advantage of any favourable circumſtances that might preſent themſelves. The army having proceeded to Coryell's ferry, and croſſed the Delaware at that place, I immediately detached Col. Morgan, with a ſelect corps of 600 men, to reinforce General Maxwell, and marched with the main body towards Princetown.

The ſlow advance of the enemy had greatly the air of deſign, and lead me, with others, to ſuſpect, that General Clinton, deſirous of a general action, was endeavouring to draw us down into the lower country, in order, by a rapid movement, to gain our right, and take poſſeſſion of the ſtrong grounds above us. This conſideration, and to give the troops time to repoſe and refreſh themſelves from the fatigues they had experienced from rainy and exceſſive hot weather, determined me to halt at Hopewell township, about four miles from Princetown, where we remained till the morning of the 25th. On the preceding day I ſent a ſecond detachment of 1500 choſen troops, under Brigadier General Scott, to reinforce thoſe already in the vicinity of the enemy, the more effectually to annoy and delay their march. The next day the army moved to Kingſton, and having received intelligence that the enemy were proſecuting their route towards Monmouth Courthouſe, I diſpatched a thouſand ſelect men under General Wayne, and ſent the Marquis de la Fayette to take the command of the whole advanced corps, including Maxwell's brigade and Morgan's light infantry, with orders to take the firſt fair opportunity of attacking the enemy's rear. In the evening of the ſame day the whole army marched from Kingſton, where our baggage was left, with intention to preſerve a proper diſtance for ſupporting the advanced corps, and arrived at Cranbury early the next morning. The intenſe heat of the weather, and a heavy ſtorm unluckily coming on, made it impoſſible to reſume our march that day without great inconvenience and injury to the troops. Our advanced corps being differently circumſtanced, moved from the poſition it had held the night before, and took poſt in the evening on the Monmouth road, about 5 miles from the enemy's rear, in expectation of attacking them next morning, on their march. The main body having remained at Cranbury, the advanced corps was found to be too remote, and too far upon the right, to be ſupported, either in caſe of an attack upon or from the enemy, which induced me to ſend orders to the Marquis to file off by his left towards Engliſhtown, which he accordingly executed early in the morning of the 27th.

The enemy in marching from Allentown had changed their diſpoſition, and placed their beſt troops in the rear, conſiſting of all the grenadiers, light infantry, and chaſſeurs of the line. This alteration made it neceſſary to encreaſe the number of our advanced corps; in conſequence of which I detached Major General Lee, with two brigades, to join the Marquis at Engliſhtown, on whom, of courſe, the command of the whole devolved, amounting to about 5000 men. The main body marched the ſame day, and encamped within three miles of that place. Morgan's corps was left hovering on the enemy's right flank, and the Jerſey militia, amounting at this time to about ſeven or eight hundred men, under General Dickinſon, on their left.

The enemy were now encamped in a ſtrong poſition, with their right extended about a mile and an half beyond the Courthouſe, in the parting of the roads leading to Shrewsbury and Middletown, and the left along the road from Allentown to Monmouth, about three miles on this ſide of the Courthouſe. Their right flank lay on the ſkirt of a ſmall wood, their left was ſecured by a very thick one, amoraſs running towards their rear, and their whole front covered by a wood, and for a conſiderable extent towards the left with a moraſs. In this ſituation they halted till the morning of the 28th.

Matters being thus ſituated, and having had the beſt information, that if the enemy were once arrived at the heights of Middletown, ten or twelve miles from where they were, it would be impoſſible to attempt any thing againſt them with a proſpect of ſucceſs, I determined to attack their rear the moment they ſhould get in motion from their preſent ground. I communicated my intention to General Lee, and ordered him to make his diſpoſition for the attack, and to keep his troops conſtantly lying upon their arms, to be in readineſs at the ſhorteſt notice. This was done with reſpect to the troops under my immediate command.

About five in the morning General Dickinſon ſent an expreſs, informing that the front of the enemy had began their march. I inſtantly put the army in motion, and ſent orders by one of my Aids to General Lee to move on and attack them, unleſs there ſhould be very powerful reaſons to the contrary, acquainting him at the ſame time, that I was marching to ſupport him, and, for doing it with greater expedition and convenience, ſhould make the men diſencumber themſelves of their packs and blankets.

After marching about five miles, to my great ſurpriſe and mortification, I met the whole advanced corps retreating, and, as I was told, by General Lee's orders, without having made any oppoſition, except one fire given by the party under the command of Col. Butler, on their being charged by the enemy's cavalry, who were repulſed. I proceeded immediately to the rear of the corps, which I found cloſely preſſed by the enemy, and gave directions for forming part of the retreating troops, who, by the brave and ſpirited conduct of the officers, aided by ſome pieces of well ſerved artillery, check'd the enemy's advance, and gave time to make a diſpoſition of the left wing and ſecond line of the army upon an eminence, and in a wood a little in the rear, covered by a moraſs in front. On this were placed ſome batteries of cannon by Lord Stirling, who commanded the left wing, which played upon the enemy with great effect, and ſeconded by parties of infantry, detached to oppoſe them, effectually put a ſtop to their advance.

General Lee being detached with the advanced corps, the command of the right wing, for the occaſion, was given to General Green. For the expedition of the march, and to counteract any attempt to turn our right, I had ordered him to file off by the new church, two miles from Engliſhtown, and fall into the Monmouth road, a ſmall diſtance in the rear of the Courthouſe, while the reſt of the column moved towards the Courthouſe. On intelligence of the retreat, he marched up, and took a very advantageous poſition on the right.

The enemy, by this time, finding themſelves warmly oppoſed in front, made an attempt to turn our left flank, but they were bravely repulſed and driven back by detached parties of infantry. They alſo made a movement to our right, with as little ſucceſs, General Green having advanced a body of troops, with artillery, to a commanding piece of ground, which not only diſappointed their deſign of turning our right, but ſeverely enfiladed thoſe in front of the left wing. In addition to this, General Wayne advanced with a body of troops, and kept up ſo ſevere and well directed a fire, that the enemy were ſoon compelled to retire behind the defile, where the firſt ſtand in the beginning of the action had been made.

In this ſituation the enemy had both flanks ſecured by thick woods and moraſſes, while their front could only be approached through a narrow paſs. I reſolved, nevertheleſs, to attack them, and for that purpoſe ordered General Poor with his own and the Carolina brigade, to move round upon their right, and General Woodford upon their left, and the artillery to gall them in front, but the impediment in their way prevented their getting within reach before it was dark. They remained upon the ground they had been directed to occupy during the night, with intention to begin the attack early the next morning, and the army continued lying upon their arms in the field of action, to be in readineſs to ſupport them. In the mean time the enemy were employed in removing their wounded, and about twelve o'clock at night marched away in ſuch ſilence, that, though General Poor lay extremely near them, they effected their retreat without his knowledge. They carried off all their wounded, except four officers and about forty privates, whoſe wounds were too dangerous to permit their removal.

The extreme heat of the weather, the fatigue of the men from their march, through a deep ſandy country, almoſt entirely deſtitute of water, and the diſtance the enemy had gained by marching in the night, made a purſuit impracticable and fruitleſs. It would have anſwered no valuable purpoſe, and would have been fatal to numbers of our men; ſeveral of whom died the preceding day with heat.

Were I to conclude my account of this day's tranſactions, without expreſſing my obligations to the officers of the army in general, I ſhould do injuſtice to their merit, and violence to my own feelings; they ſeemed to vie with each other in manifeſting their zeal and bravery. The catalogue of thoſe who diſtinguiſhed themſelves is too long to admit of particularizing individuals. I cannot however forbear mentioning Brigadier General Wayne, whoſe good conduct and bravery through the whole action deſerves particular commendation.

The behaviour of the troops in general, after they recovered from their firſt ſurprize, occaſioned by the retreat of the advanced corps, was ſuch as could not be ſurpaſſed.

All the artillery, both officers and men, that were engaged, diſtinguiſhed themſelves in a remarkable manner.

Incloſed Congreſs will be pleaſed to receive a return of our killed, wounded and miſſing. Among the firſt were Lieutenant Col. Bonner of Pennſylvania, and Major Dickenſon of Virginia, both officers of diſtinguiſhed merit, and much to be regretted. The enemy's ſlain left on the field and buried by us, according to the return of the perſons aſſigned to that duty, were four officers and 245 privates; in the former number was the Hon. Col. Monckton. Excluſive of theſe they buried ſome themſelves, as there were ſeveral new graves near the field of battle. How many men they may have had wounded cannot be determined, but from the uſual proportion the number muſt have been conſiderable. There were a few priſoners taken. The peculiar ſituation of General Lee at this time, requires that I ſhould ſay nothing of his conduct. He is now in arreſt. The charges againſt him, withſuch ſentence as the Court Martial may decree in his caſe, ſhall be tranſmitted for the approbation or diſapprobation of Congreſs, as ſoon as it ſhall have paſſed.

Being fully convinced by the gentlemen of this country, that the enemy cannot be hurt or injured in their embarkation at Sandy Hook, the place to which they are going, and unwilling to get too far removed from the North river, I put the troops in motion early this morning, and ſhall proceed that way, leaving the Jerſey brigade, Morgan's corps, and other light parties (the militia being all diſmiſſed) to hover about them, countenance deſertion, and to prevent depredations as far as poſſible. After they embark the former will take poſt in the neighbourhood of Elizabethtown, the latter rejoin the corps from which they were detached.

I have the honour to be, with the greateſt reſpect,
Sir, your moſt obedient ſervant,
G. WASHINGTON.

The Honourable Henry Laurens, *Eſq;*
Preſident of the Congreſs.

RETURN of the killed, wounded, and miſſing, of the American army in the battle of Monmouth, on the 28th day of June, 1778.

KILLED. 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 2 Major, 5 Captains, 2 Lieutenants, 1 enſign, 2 ſerjeants, 52 rank and file.

WOUNDED. 2 Colonels, 8 Captains, 4 firſt Lieutenants, 2 ſecond Lieutenants 1 Enſign, 2 Adjutant, 8 ſerjeants, 1 drum, 140 rank and file.

MISING. 5 ſerjeants, 126 rank and file. Many of miſſing dropped through fatigue, and have ſince come in.

ARTILLERY. KILLED. 1 firſt Lieutenant, 7 matroſſes, 1 bombadier.

WOUNDED. 1 Captain, 1 ſerjeant, 1 corporal, 1 gunner, 10 matroſſes.

MISSING. 1 matroſs.

Six horſes killed, and two wounded

In CONGRESS, July 7, 1778.

Reſolved Unanimouſly,

THAT the thanks of Congreſs be given to General Waſhington for the activity with which he marched from the camp at Valley Forge in purſuit of the enemy, for his diſtinguiſhed ſagacity in forming the order of battle, and for his great good conduct in leading on the attack and gaining the important victory of Monmouth, over the Britiſh grand army under the immediate command of Lieutenant General Sir Henry Clinton, in their march from Philadelphia to New York.

Reſolved,

That General Waſhington be directed to ſignify the thanks of Congreſs to the gallant officers and men under his command, who diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their conduct and valour at the battle of Monmouth.

Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

HEAD QUARTERS *(Freehold) June 29, 1778.*

The Commander in chief congratulates the army on the victory obtained over the arms of his Britannick Majeſty yeſterday, and thanks moſt ſincerely the gallant officers and men who diſtinguiſhed themſelves

upon the occaſion, and ſuch others as, by their good order and coolneſs, gave the happieſt preſage of what might have been expected had they come to action.

General Dickinſon, and the militia of this State, are alſo thanked for their noblenefs in oppoſing the enemy in their march from Philadelphia, and for the aid they have given in harraſſing and impeding their motions, ſo as to allow the continental troops to come up with them.

It is with peculiar pleaſure the Commander in chief, in addition to the above encomiums on General Knox, and the officers of artillery, that the enemy have done them the juſtice to acknowledge that no artillery could be better ſerved than ours.

THE Collectors of the Public Tax for the pariſhes of St. Philip and St. Michael, Charles-town, give Notice, That the time they were to ſit for receiving the ſame, being expired, attendance will be given at the State Houſe till the 19th inſtant, after which time executions will be iſſued againſt all defaulters.

William Logan, *Samuel Legare,*
John Bryan, *Richard Montreſſ,*
Thomas Jones, *Edward Darrel.*
Richard Wainwright,

To be Sold at Public Vendue,
On Thurſday the 6th of Auguſt, before our Store in Broad-ſtreet, preciſely at 12 o'clock,
A LOT of LAND,

ON the South end of the Bay, containing 50 feet in front, and 232 feet in depth, on which ſtood, before the late fire, two tenements occupied by Meſſrs. Corbett and Beekman; the walls of the front buildings are ſtanding; the back buildings of one are in good order, and the other may be eaſily repaired.

A Lot in Union-ſtreet, containing in front 25 feet, and in depth 109 feet, on which lately ſtood a houſe occupied by Mr. Limehouſe.

Alſo a Lot in Guignard-ſtreet, containing in front 35 feet, and in depth 56, on which formerly ſtood a houſe occupied by Mrs. Simpſon.——The purchaſer of any of the above Lots may have long credit, by giving proper ſecurity and paying intereſt.

Likewiſe a valuable plantation in Gooſe Creek, where Dr. Weſt lately lived, about 12 miles from town, and within a quarter of a mile of a landing: The Traſt contains 413 acres, old meaſure, and has on it a dwelling houſe with ſix rooms, ſeveral other neceſſary buildings and an orchard of good fruit.

At the ſame time and place will alſo be ſold,

Two valuable Lots of Land, pleaſantly ſituated at Mr. Cannon's Garden, to the weſtward of Mr. Rugeley's land, and not far from the broad road: Each lot is 100 feet front, on a ſtreet 60 feet wide, and 400 feet in depth. On the premiſes are a new two ſtory houſe fully finiſhed and glazed, with a kitchen, ſtore-room and fowl houſe. The purchaſer will have immediate poſſeſſion.

WEBB and BENTHAM.

BELFAST, a negro fellow belonging to Lieutenant Taggart, is to be ſold at private ſale; he is a complete waiting man, and plays on the French horn. Enquire as above.

PErſons indebted to the Eſtate of Humphry Humphries deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment, in order to enable the ſubſcriber to ſatisfy as far as poſſible, the claims on the ſaid deceaſed's eſtate. There will be no other advertiſemant publiſhed or notice given.

BENJAMIN PHILIPS, Adminiſtrator.

No Claim will be admitted after the 29th day of Auguſt.

ONE Thouſand Pounds to be let at Intereſt, on Perſonal Security.——Apply by Letter (giving the Names of the Sureties) directed for A. B. to be left at the Printing Office in the State-Houſe.

To be Sold,
On Wedneſday the 12th of Auguſt, at my Room, at 11 o'clock,

THREE Two-ſtory Brick Tenements, joining each other, pleaſantly ſituated on the Bay, Trott's-point, bounding on Mr. Tweed, and on the other ſides on land lately Sir Thomas Frankland's, Bart. having garrets, kitchens, and other offices fit for a ſmall family. JACOB VALK.

For Public Sale,
On Wedneſday the 12th of Auguſt, at my [illegible], preciſely at 12 o'clock,

THOSE two Tenements in Tradd ſtreet, between Mr. Dewar and Capt. Marſhall, to be ſold either together or ſeparate. The purchaſer may have credit to the firſt day of January next. JACOB VALK.

For Private Sale,
A Pleaſant ſituated Houſe and Lot in King ſtreet, near the Foundery. JACOB VALK.

For Sale,
A Small BILLIARD TABLE.
Apply to John Saunders, in Meeting-Street.

For Sale at Public Vendue,
On Wedneſday the 12th Day of Auguſt next, on the premiſes,
The DISTILLERY in Chriſt-Church Pariſh,

WITH all its materials, and the valuable plantation or traſt of land belonging to it, pleaſantly ſituated on Paris's or Diſtillery Creek, about four miles diſtant from Charles-town, and allowed by all who know it, to be the largeſt and compleateſt in America; having four ſtills, almoſt new, three of them very large, one being upwards of 1500 gallons, and the two others about 1200 each; the fourth about 300 gallons. Two of the largeſt tubs are new, and the other two very good; there are 30 ciſterns, that will hold from 2200, to 2400 gallons, all made of the beſt Cypreſs; and any man who underſtands his Buſineſs, may diſtil five hogſheads of rum per day.—On the premiſes, there is a tolerable good dwelling-houſe and out houſes, with plenty of good ſtores and cellars for melaſſes and rum, a good crop of corn, potatoes and hay on the ground, a large garden, ſome fruit trees, and other uſeful and neceſſary articles; a large reſerve of water, where ſhipping may be ſupplied, and the pumps and pumping machine in good order. The plantation contains 756 acres of land, is good for hay and ſtock, and has ſome good corn land, with a pretty parcel of yellow pine, fit for ſawing or building as any the ſtate; and fire-wood enough for the ſtill-houſe and town-houſe, for 200 years. It may be divided into four valuable and commodious farms, as it formerly was; each farm would have its front on a navigable creek, with plenty of firewood, and ſome timber for building. The traſt goes quite acroſs the neck from Diſtillery or Paris's Creek to Hobcaw Creek, bounding above a quarter of a mile on the latter, and has a landing on it, where a ſhip may load; and there is near a mile front on Diſtillery Creek, where plenty of fiſh may be caught all the year round, and a ſchooner of 70 or 80 barrels can load at the wharf.

At the ſame time will be ſold,

About 40 very valuable negroes, among whom are a houſe carpenter and a ſhip carpenter, ſawyers, ſquarers and boat negroes, as good as any in the ſtate; alſo a moſt excellent cooper, who can make all ſorts of caſks, and is a very good driver. Alſo,

A good ſtock of cattle, ſeveral valuable horſes, ſome hogs and ſheep, an open ſchooner that will carry 70 barrels of rice, 3 or 4 canoes, a new ſeine of 60 fathoms, plantation tools, ſheathing and ſpike nails, bolt iron, ſcrews, whip-ſaws, and many other articles too tedious to mention.

One of the parties intending ſoon to depart the ſtate, occaſions the ſale to be on ſuch ſhort notice, to cloſe the concerns of the partnerſhip, which is now diſſolved.

The diſtillery and premiſes will be ready to deliver up to the purchaſer, in ten days after the ſale.

Conditions—The diſtillery and land to be at twelve months credit, paying intereſt, and giving ſecurity from the date; the negroes, ſtock, &c. to be Caſh.

The ſale to begin at half after nine o'clock in the morning preciſely. ALEXANDER ROSE,
July 25, 1778. JOHN TORRANS,
JAMES FARQUHARSON.

ABſented himſelf from his maſter's ſervice, on Friday the 10th inſtant, a negro fellow, named SHADRACK; he formerly belonged to the eſtate of Mr. Beresford, and ſerved Mr. Hopkins ſome time as a butcher. Whoever will deliver the ſaid fellow to Mr. John Ruſſel ſhip-carpenter, at his ſhip-yard; or to the Warden of the Workhouſe, ſhall have 25 pounds reward, and all reaſonable charges. If he will return to his buſineſs he ſhall have a free pardon. All maſters of veſſels are forwarned employing the ſaid negro, or carrying him off the State.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of William Elliott, Eſq; late of Beaufort, deceaſed, are hereby deſired to make immediate payment, and all thoſe to whom the ſaid eſtate is indebted, are requeſted forthwith to deliver in their accounts properly atteſted, to

Thomas Savage,
Nathaniel Barnwell,
John Barnwell, } *Executors.*

SOUTH-CAROLINA SOCIETY.
Amendment of the 18th Rule.

WHereas the United States of America having on the 4th day of July, 1776, declared themſelves Free and Independent States, renders it among other things neceſſary, that they ſhould keep up a reſpectable navy to ſupport the ſame; and as it becomes every public body, as far as in them lyes, to be aiding and aſſiſting therein, *It is hereby agreed and ordered*, That all the male children of members and others now educating, or hereafter to be educated, on the bounty of this Society, ſhall be taught navigation, and ſuch other uſeful knowledge as may qualify them to be bound to the ſea: And that all ſuch male children as may hereafter be educated on the bounty of this Society, ſhall be bound out by the ſame, either to ſome handicraft trade, the ſea, or ſuch other occupation as may be beſt adapted to their inclination or capacity.

THERE are two Vacancies for Schooling Children on the Bounty of the South-Carolina Society. Apply to JOHN M'CALL, jun.

A Few of THOMAS SINGLETON's Treſtiſes are ſtil on Hand, and may be had at his Houſe in Broad-ſtreet, or at the Printing-Office in the State-houſe, at Three Dollars each.—The Subſcriber alſo will endeavour to procure Overſeers for thoſe Gentlemen who may incline to plant Tobacco the enſuing Year, if applied to, and will at the ſame Time undertake the Management of ſuch Plantations as an Overlooker, for as many Gentlemen as may think him worthy their Employ, and will viſit their Plantations as often as occaſion may require, on moderate Terms.

THOMAS SINGLETON.

ALL Perſons having any Demands againſt George Bland, late of Beaufort deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in properly atteſted; and thoſe anywiſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make payment to ELIZABETH READ, Adminiſtratrix.

To be Sold,
A POST CHAISE, in good order, judged to be the lighteſt carriage in the State, with harneſs for a pair of horſes.—The purchaſer may have a twelve-month's credit, paying intereſt. Apply to the printers.

WHereas a French regiment is now raiſing in the State of North-Carolin, under the command of Col. Chariol, to ſerve in the army of the United States: Notice is hereby given, to all ſuch Frenchmen in this State, as are willing to enter into the ſaid regiment, that upon applying to the Lieutenant Col. Baron de Bonſtetten, at Mr. M'Call's, Taylor, on the Bay, or to Capt. Deſmages, at Mrs. Sage's, in Broad-ſtreet, they will find the conditions, and meet with encouragement, ſurpaſſing their expectations. *Charles-Town, July* 1, 1778.

THE Subſcriber takes this method to inform his friends, That he is removed to Combahee Ferry, and to acquaint the public in general, that he is determined to put the ferry in good condition, as ſoon as he can get a flat built and a new rope made: He alſo informs the public, that the cauſey is in ſo good order, that travellers may gallop from one end of it to the other; and if the Commiſſioners are careful to throw up the other ſide as well as that they have already done, any perſon may paſs at any time, without the leaſt difficulty; beſides, it will enable him to keep the cauſey always in good repair, and ſave the inhabitants a deal of work, trouble and expence.——His friends, who have publickly expreſſed their approbation of his taking this Ferry, and who expect thereby to have its character retrieved, may depend on his uſing every endeavour fully to ſatisfy their expectations.

JOHN PACKROW.

PIcked up betwixt Mr. Gibbes's plantation and James Strickland's, by the ſubſcriber's negro boy, on Sunday laſt, a POCKET BOOK, containing money, bonds, &c. to a conſiderable amount. The perſon who loſt it may have it again, by paying for this advertiſement, rewarding the boy, and applying to

JOHN SAUNDERS.

For Public Sale,
On Monday the 17th of Auguſt, at Mrs. Powell's houſe in Meeting-ſtreet,

HER entire Houſhould and Kitchen Furniture; alſo 4 negroes, one as good a currier as any in the State, another a good mower, carter, and boatman; the other two are field ſlaves.—For all ſums above one hundred pounds, three months credit will be given.

For Sale, by the Subſcriber,
On Mr. William Greenwood's Wharf,

MUſcovado Sugar in hogſheads and barrels, Rice by the barrel, freſh Northward Flour and Salt by the buſhel or barrel.——He intends ſelling country produce on the uſual commiſſion, as he has ſtores ſufficient to hold eight hundred barrels of rice; and by his conſtant attendance at the ſcale houſe, he hopes to merit the eſteem of his friends and the public.

ALEXANDER OLIPHANT.

He has the ſecond and third Volumes of Hook's Roman Hiſtory, and would be glad either to buy or ſell the odd volumes.

HEnry Downey tells a red roan Gelding, 10 years old, 13 hands high, branded on the fore quarters with a P.

William Riggs tells a ſorrel Gelding aged, 13 hands and a half high, has a blaze down his forehead, and is branded obſcurely on the near buttock.

John Harry informs me of a bay Gelding, 12 years old, branded on the mounting ſhoulder O, and a twiſt under each ear.

Joſeph Dewitt informs me of a grey Mare, in his poſſeſſion, 12 hands high, aged, and has no perceivable brand.

William Findlay informs me of a black Gelding in his poſſeſſion, 12 hands high branded on the mounting ſhoulder I. F.—The owners of the above ſtrays muſt prove their property in St. George's pariſh, before WILLIAM DEWITT.

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